

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FIELD DIARY

*North Dakota* *June 14 - July 1,*  
OF

*Oregon* *July 7 - Aug 31.*  
*Calif. Aug 31*

Mr. *Vernon Bailey*

*Washington D.C.*

(Official title.)

1914

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*D. F. Houston*  
Secretary of Agriculture.

8-2887

1916

June 10, Left Washington D.C.  
at 6:15 P.M. on Penn. Road. for  
Chicago, Fargo. & Oregon.

June 11, Arrived at Pittsburg  
before daylight and at Chicago  
2 P.M. Sunday -  
Left Chicago 6:40 P.M. -  
C.M. & St.P.

June 12, Arrived at St. Paul  
7:05 A.M. and Elk River  
10 A.M. Went out to  
my old home at Meadow  
Valley, on leave.

June 13 - Left Elk River  
at 10 A.M. and reached  
Fargo at 5:45 P.M.,  
arranged with Prof. Bell for  
collecting permits for myself &  
Obubaker

June 14, Left Fargo 5:30  
AM. on G. N. Ry. and  
arrived at Devils Lake  
11 AM. In PM went  
over to Biological Lab.

June 15, Went out to Sweet  
water Lakes on east side  
where water birds breed in great  
numbers.

June 16 - Went over to the Agency  
at old Ft. Totten and walked the  
whole length of the Sully Hill  
Park fence. Had to stay over  
night at Agency and finish  
examination in morning.

Found the fence well along,  
will be done by July 1.

About one mile done, posts  
all set & wire strung.

A crew is stretching & putting  
it on.

June 17. Took a shovel out  
and dug under concrete at  
base of posts. Found it too  
shallow in line posts and one  
corner post. One gate post  
seemed all right.

Came back to Devils Lake  
with Mr. Zebson. Wrote report.

June 18 Sunday. Went over  
to Bird Island in Devils Lake.  
Found about 25 or 30 crow  
nests with eggs and young.  
Lots of Microtus on island, a few  
Thomomys, and a lot of  
holes that may be made by  
rats. Some trapping should  
be done on the island after  
the breeding season.

June 19. Left Devils Lake  
10:30 AM. West to Leeds  
and south to Jamestown

Lakes & sloughs full of water.

At Minnewarcken the lake has  
all receded beyond the point of  
Graham Island, & only a marsh  
remains. There is much  
timber along the west end of  
the lake where it now reaches.

Great abundance of *Elaeagnus*  
west of lake.

At Cheyenne the road  
crosses the Cheyenne River,  
a small marshy stream but  
with wide banks that indicate  
a considerable river when the  
Mouse ran out this way.

At Carrington Hawkswest Butte  
looms up to the west and a  
long line of similar ridges extends  
south east from it nearly  
to Jamestown, as the eastern

edge of the Grand Choteau  
There are timbered gulches  
along its sides that can be  
seen from the train south of  
Edmunds.

Waited at Jamestown till  
nearly 8 P.M. for train to Bismarck  
I arrived there at 11:45 P.M.  
The Grand Choteau becomes  
less marked along its eastern  
edge but is distinguishable  
west of Jamestown.

A considerable fringe of trees,  
boxelder, ash, elm & ~~honeylocust~~  
follows both the Dakota River &  
the Pipestone well north of  
Jamestown.

June 20 - Newark,

Went up to capitol and  
got acquainted with Dr. M.  
R. Gilmore in charge of the  
museum and ethnological  
collection there and with Miss  
G. B. Carpenter the librarian  
of the state Historical Soc.

Examined through the collections  
for any trace of bear bones  
but found nothing.

Then went through local collections  
for bear, buffalo & elk notes.

Got some from The Record &  
some from Annual reports  
of Historical Soc. Will get more  
from both.

Met the Secretary of Chamber  
of Commerce & talked boy scouts  
to him.

June 21. Went to library in  
forenoon & dug out vote book  
and buffalo votes  
Took train to Mandan at  
1 PM & then train to  
Cannon Ball and stopped  
at store of Mr. Underhill.

June 22. Set traps over on flats near  
Cannon Ball river for the "bean  
house". Listed plants & birds.

June 23 + 24. Trapping and tramping  
over country, talking with Indians  
and with whites as far as they  
know about the mammals.  
Visited Dr. Bude and got much  
information from him.

June 25 Sunday. Took up traps &  
got more mice, but none of the  
people know which stores the beans.



June 24, Left Camarillo  
at 4:20 P.M. for Mott  
and arrived 8:30 P.M.

Followed up the Camarillo  
to Parkins, then up Yuba Co.  
and over open prairie to

where we struck the North  
Fork of Camarillo. Here a few  
trees fringe the river valley,  
and the box elders & willows extend  
up as far as Mott, and  
probably a little beyond.

There are grassy buttes to the  
west and all along on the  
crest of divides but the  
whole country is prairie and  
pretty level generally.

Good farms and towns are  
rapidly developing & crops  
are looking well.

June 27 Left Walt 12:45 for  
Shields and drove further  
to Parkin. Found more timber of  
mainly ash & boxelder along the  
river to New Lippig, but left  
the river there & went over prairie  
to where we struck the main  
Cannonball at Shields. Here  
the timber of Cottonwood, ~~elm~~  
boxelder, ash & oak is quite  
extensive. Came back over  
prairie from Shields to Parkin,  
20 miles, but at Parkin on  
the river bottoms with timber  
& badlands all around.

Hunted over hills east of town  
in evening and saw chipmunks  
& heard coyote & saw a beaver  
& heard a poorwill

June 28 set traps & caught  
Chipmunks & saw Coyotes & got  
good notes around Parkin.

June 29. Took train to Mandan  
& ~~thence to~~ Southern worked  
on reports rest of day.

June 30. Took morning train  
for ~~Beantown~~ Butte.

Got auto & went out  
to Beantown Butte and  
hunted over it for pipits  
but did not find any.  
A pair of dead hawks are  
nesting on the north side of  
butte. Saw Sharp-tailed  
grasses & young.

July 1. Left Sentinel Butte  
4 P.M. for Missoula.

July 2. Arrived Missoula 7 P.M.  
and went out to Carroll's  
in evening on auto bus.  
On leave to July 4.

July 4. Returned to Missoula  
and took evening train west,

July 7. Reached Wallawalla  
2 P.M. & found I could not  
get over the Mt. & Lookingglass without  
an expensive auto trip, so decided  
to go around by Lagavale.  
Went over some of the valley  
about Wallawalla and got as  
much on life zones as possible.

July 8. Had to wait till 2:50  
P.M. for train to Pwlliton to  
connect with eastbound train.  
Arrived at La Grande 8 P.M.

June 9. Took 7 A.M. train to  
Palmer, arriving 9 A.M.

Could not get a horse or team so  
walked up Lookingglass Creek to  
near its head to near Lookout  
Butte about 12 miles, then back  
4 miles to the Ranger Station & staid  
all night. Got zone books &  
mapped Canadian & American  
areas west of Grand Ronde River  
and corrected zone lines along both  
sides of valley.

Found a wide Canadian zone on  
the Mts. west of Grand Ronde River,  
with good stand of *Pseudotsuga*  
& great areas of valuable timber.

July 10 After hottest day of the season this was first at the Ranger station at about 4500 feet in edge of Canadian zone. Settlers are clamoring for land on this plateau but it is in Canadian zone with heavy stand of lodgepole pine and worthless for farming.

Stepped back at 6 AM & walked 8 miles down to station, but train did not go till 11 AM.

Went to Joseph and walked up on big moraine east of Wallowa Lake & checked up boundaries of zone map, got lists of plant, birds etc. Arranged for Auto trip to Inuvik early in morning. A hot day.

Crops in Wallowa Valley mostly grain, some potatoes, no corn. Good alfalfa. Heavy rich soil. All volcanic except on mountain side.

July 11 got into & went 35  
miles N.E. over big open plateau  
up to 4500 feet, then down Camp  
Creek to Sheep Creek & down it to  
the Juniper at 2200 feet  
where a small, open valley is wide  
enough to get the sunshines and is  
very hot. The basin is mainly  
Upper Sonoran, but transition zone species  
come down along the cold streams &  
in gulches on cold slopes.

Corn & fruit and alfalfa patches are  
common. Peaches & black cherries  
grow here & apples. Catalpa trees are  
large and very full of flowers.

Service berries are ripe & big & juicy,  
Thornapple, Elderberry, Chokeberry,  
Gooseberry, currant bushes are all  
full of fruit. Syringa is full  
of blossoms half way up Camp Creek,  
but no blossoms below & no bushes at  
head of creek.

July 12 - Arrived in Concord  
3 A.M. + went to Parker Hotel  
Got mail + wrote letters + reports  
+ wired office + to Sheldon.

July 13 - Took train to Riverside  
at 12:25 and arrived 6 P.M.  
Found Sheldon there at DuPre  
Hotel. + staid over night.

July 14. Got a train to take us over  
to ranch of Mr. Harry Fairman  
2 miles north west of town where  
we are well located for collecting.  
Set traps in P.M.

July 15 - Made a good catch  
+ worked on specimens,  
+ set more traps.

July 16-20, Collecting at Ranch



July 21, Left Riverside 9 AM  
and reached Crane at end  
of railroad at noon.

Found Robert H. Becker there  
a day ahead of me and located  
in one of the tents of a new  
town. Hunted & set traps in  
P.M. Killed 7 *Brachylogus*.

July 22 - 27 - Still at Crane  
collecting & missing Becker  
through a fever.

Crane is in the gap where the  
water once flowed out of the old  
John Day Lake Basin and  
probably 40 feet higher than  
the present surface of Malheur  
Lake. From here to Burns &  
west & south is a great  
level sagebrush plain.

Hot days & cold nights.  
Dusty & dry.

July 28 - Took Auto over to Diamond  
col located with Sheldon & Buder at  
Mr. Wastons ranch

July 29 - Tramped over the meadows -  
valley for getting an idea of what is  
here. Wrote reports.

July 30 - Sheldon & I started up the Steens  
Mts. with packs on our backs and  
hiked about 18 miles to Smiths cattle  
camp at 6400 feet on the head of  
Cocanongo Cr., Then over the ridge  
at 6800 feet and down into Ryger  
Canyon to an old cabin at 6000 ft.  
where we staid all night & slept on a  
bunch of willow boughs without blankets  
on a bunk and kept a fire in the  
stove to keep warm.

The canyon is deep and narrow but  
is shaped with a good flat bottom  
partly timbered with aspen. A fine stream  
full of trout, good grass & lots of cattle

July 31 started early and proceeded  
up to head of canyon, about 6 miles  
found 2 other vacant cabins at 6500  
and 7000 feet, the last close to the  
great glacial cirque at the head  
where big snowbanks pour down  
many furies of the stream.  
The whole gorge is glacial and 2000  
to 3000 feet deep. with beautiful  
aspen grove bottom. A fine stream  
is full of trout. Mules and men  
came.

Chimber out of gorge at head  
to main crest of range at 8500  
feet, then 6 miles south along  
crest to highest peak at 9400  
feet. Then back along crest  
to head of McCoy Creek &  
stuck sharp camp in head  
of gulch in first aspens  
& staid all night. at

Aug. 1 - Followed down M-way  
Creek about 5 miles, then out over  
ridges and across to Coconawgo  
at the Seward Cabin & back  
down the road to Diamond.  
Came about 25 miles.

Aug. 2 Wrote notes & rested my  
legs at the ranch.

Aug. 3 - Took stage to Voltago  
and Narrows, and staid  
there over night

Aug. 4 - Went down to Hurley  
Lake & back. Caught  
Gophers.

Aug. 5 - Came up to Burns  
and stopped at Burns Hotel.  
Saw Dr. E. L. Hubbard and talked  
of local species

Aug. 6. Sunday,

Went out & got *Citellus argurus*  
and made up skins.

Aug. 7 - Packed specimens and wrote  
notes.

Aug. 8 - Finished reports & got  
a lot of notes from Capt. Louis,  
the chief of this band of Pintos.

Aug. 9 - Started for Beval at  
7 AM & arrived at 5 PM,  
150 miles by Auto truck over  
fair roads and pretty level  
sagebrush country.  
Land west of the country to be  
in transition zone as the  
prairie is all occidentalis  
& *Artemisia tridentata* predominates  
& the Sonoran species are rare  
or entirely absent until a trace  
is struck near Beval.

Aug. 12. Left Bend at 1:45  
Afternoon came down the east  
side of the Des Chutes River,  
dropping into the canyon along  
Willow Creek below Hauptstaeb  
to then following the river to its mouth  
and down to the Dalles.

Went out to Wamropings  
Indian Camp & got names  
of mammals & notes on sheep.  
Then crossed over to Grand  
Dalles and caught 4:41 PM  
train & reached Portland  
7:45. Went to Hotel Oregon  
where Dr. Merriam & I stopped  
in 1895 after a pack trip through  
the Cascades!

~~Aug. 11~~ Mr. Finley not at home and so we know where he is but has a lecture here in a couple of days so will wait for him.

Aug. 12 & 13, Waiting for Finley.

Aug. 14. Finley returned & Pearson came & in Evening we went to Audubon meeting.  
After meeting took train to Roseburg.

Aug. 15. Arrived Roseburg 9:30 AM and went to Hampshire Hotel.

Aug. 16, Tramped over hills and set gopher traps & listed plants & birds & mammals.  
Waiting for Peck to return from Anchorage.

Aug. 19, drove out to Preston,  
18 miles west and then climbed  
to the crest of the Coast Range  
and over the other side.  
Roseburg is 480, Preston is  
800, and top of ridge 2100.

The oaks reach as far as Preston  
and the madroños & maples go half way  
up the range. The hemlocks and  
Rhododendrons come over the top of  
the ridge and down 100 feet on  
the east slope. There seems to  
be no pure Canadian zone but  
many Canadian zone species occur  
along the top and west slope of the  
ridge. The forest is dense and  
heavy with huge trees of Douglas  
spruce, hemlock and *Abies grandis*.  
Salak, Red *Vaccinium*, large bushes  
of *Rhododendron*, *Linnaea*, *Vancouveria*,  
*Wittgenia* etc. are abundant on top.



*Gaultheria* berries are ripe at 10000 feet and the flowers just opening on top. Blackberries are loaded with ripe fruit in the valley and at their upper limit, 1000 feet or just in blossom. The difference in climate is great on the lower and upper slopes of the range, but the extremes are evidently not sufficient to produce fully differentiated zones.

Returned to Wilson Ranch at east foot of range.

Aug. 20. Back to railway &  
found Peck waiting for me.  
Looked over plants & tramped over  
hills with Peck

Aug. 21. Took morning train for Glendale  
arrived at 1 P.M.

Started up mountain S W of town  
and listed plants with altitudes.  
Found a few Canadian zone species  
but transition greatly predominant  
to the top even on cold slope of <sup>mountain</sup>  
This is the highest peak west of town  
until the main Coast range is seen  
30 miles west. Orion Peak, about  
5 miles east of the pass is 5200 feet  
& may have some Canadian on its cold  
slope but there is no Canadian zone  
ridge running west as I had thought.  
The south slope is mostly chaparral  
of 2 species of Manzanita & 2 Ceanothus  
& 2 Garcias & Castrospais.

Aug. 22 - Left Glendale 7:30 AM.

A trace of Sonoran at Merlin  
and at Grants Pass but no  
pure or solid Sonoran.

It is shown mainly in the smaller  
plants while the timber is mainly  
Yellow pine & oaks & madroños.

To Gold Hill it is the same, along  
north side of river but all mixed,  
not pure Sonoran. The cold slopes  
south of river are all Transition.

At Medford the large valley seems  
to be almost pure Sonoran which runs  
well up on hot slopes but not on cold  
slopes. This continues to of  
Weyand Ashland where  
the wide, open valley is  
mapped as pure Sonoran.

Stopped at Ashland  
and arranged for trip to  
Klamath Falls.

Aug. 23 - Left Ashland at  
9 AM and arrived at Klamath  
Falls 6 PM.

Left the last traces of Sonoran  
species at 3300 feet and then  
had transition forest over the  
ridges <sup>at 4700 feet</sup> and down to the creek at  
Pinchurst where there were strong  
traces of Sonoran species again  
at 3000 feet on south slopes.  
Soon entered pure transition woods  
again of big yellow & sugar pine and  
douglas spruce & *Abies grandis* &  
*Libocedrus* & this continued to where  
we crossed the Klamath River.

and thence to the second crossing.  
Here the open sagebrush country  
began with *Kingia*, *Ceanothus cuneatus*,  
*Artemisia tridentata* & *arbuscula* &  
*Chrysothamnus graveolens* & *torreyi* & *floerkei*.

There are no strong traces of Sonoran on  
this side of the lakes to Klamath Falls.

Aug. 24 - Got a Ford & drove  
up west of Upper Klamath Lake  
to Rooley Point & Pelican Bay.  
After climbing the first grade we  
were in transition zone timber all  
the way, following the edge of Long  
lake Valley & Aspen Lake, and then the  
big marsh. Found aspens and  
lodgepole pines along the lake & marsh  
slopes - flat ground where apparently  
cold water lies under the surface.

Pelican Bay is not an attractive  
spot. The woods are dense with  
choparral, the woods are dusty, the only  
place where you can see out is on  
the marsh or the lake shore.

They catch some big trout out in the  
lake, but only very few and some days  
not any. Back of the shore the  
forest is being lumbered off rapidly  
& logs towed in rafts to Klamath Falls.

Aug. 25 Started before daylight for Mt. Pitt. got saddle horses and rode up to Four Mile Lake and a mile beyond to the south, and left horses and went up on foot to above timberline on the north east side into the old crater at about 8200 feet. The top is 9760. Got all the same birds and a good collection, Got back at 6.30 to Rocky point.

Aug. 26 Returned to Klamath Falls in P.M. on the launch down the lake. & found Jewett at the Hotel Hall, or rather he found us at the White Pelican & spent the evening with us

Aug. 27. Sunday

got auto & went down near  
Fule Lake to get plants &  
Map zones. Found the  
great flat part of Klamath valley  
without trace of Sonoran, but the sandy  
dry, south slopes are all well watered  
with Sonoran species.

Potatoes & corn have all been killed  
to the ground in bottomland but  
are untouched by frost on the  
warm slopes a little above the  
bottoms.

Aug. 28 Got a launch from  
Zelford and went down the  
river to where the railroad  
blocks us from entering lower  
Klamath Lake. Tramped over  
hills and got some species  
and mapped zones

Aug. 29 Writing up notes

Aug. 30 Left Klamath Falls at 6 AM with auto for Crater Lake, arriving at 11 AM. Ran zone lines ~~and~~ inside & outside of crater ed returned, starting back at 3 PM & arriving 7 PM.

<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	- 5000 NE
" <i>muricata</i>	5000 NE - 7000 SW
" <i>lambertiana</i>	4500 - 5000
" <i>monticola</i>	5000 - 7000
" <i>albicaulis</i>	7000 - 8000
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	- 5000
<i>Picea engelmannii</i>	5000 -
<i>Abies grandis</i>	4200 - 5000 NE
" <i>nobilis</i>	5000 - 7000
" <i>concolor</i>	" - "
" <i>lasiocarpa</i>	6000 - 8000
<i>Larix laricina</i>	" - "

<i>Libocedrus decussatus</i>	4200 - 5000
<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	" - 4500
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	" 5000
" <i>trichocarpa</i>	" "
<i>Prunus melanocarpa</i>	" "
" <i>emarginata</i>	" "
<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i>	" "
" <i>velutinus</i>	" "
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>	" "
" <i>uva-ursi</i>	" 6000
<i>Rosa douglasii</i>	inside of lake rim
<i>Alnus</i>	" "
"	" "
<i>Sorbus</i>	" "
<i>Holodiscus</i>	" "
<i>Vaccinium erythrocernum</i>	5000 - 7000 NE
" <i>ovatum</i>	" 6000
<i>Paehyotna</i>	



Aug. 31 Left Klamath Falls  
12 M. Found Sonoran zone on  
all warm slopes around west side  
and lower end of Lower Klamath  
Lake & Warden Lake in Calif.

and again after passing the tunnel  
into Battle Valley. This is a  
very large desert valley, mainly  
Sonoran. The dominant vegetation is  
*Chrysothamnus graveolens*, with some  
*torreyana* and *Tetradlea*, *Sarcobatus*,  
*Artemisia tridentata*, *Kunzia*, and on  
sandy soil *Eriogonum*. Around  
the edges are *Juniperus occidentalis*  
and at the southern edge *Pinus ponderosa*.  
*Larix* and *Macdougal* are <sup>not in the area</sup> good trees,  
and Mt. Hebron is a lumber town at  
south edge of valley.

From here we enter yellow pine  
forest and keep in it through Bull  
& Grass valleys and past Shosh  
Bodie and along the north base of

Shasta to Weed, but the SW  
slope of Shup. Peaks & Goosemit  
all the eastern, northern &  
western parts of Shasta Valley  
seem to be all Sonoran. They  
are open, yellow & hot & bare  
and below all chaparral.

A big area of yellow pine & juniper  
*occidentalis* extends out over  
middle part of Shasta Valley  
as shown on <sup>map</sup> in blue.  
Have mapped the zones as far  
as possible from the train.

Washershill

Beetle can

Canada lynx not here

Panther used to be here many years ago the Indians say.

One ate a man long ago near the Twin hills. a boy who went into the hills for his tent about 100 years ago. The place where he was eaten is still well known to the Indians.

Red fox still here

Kit fox said to be here.

wolves a few -

Ta~~ka~~ca-okute-macoll Sioux name  
of Killdeer Country was the Indian  
name for the whole region between  
the Mo. & Powder River Country  
because so many deer were killed  
there. Name not applied to the  
Mts. which were called  
Pa-ha-ni-si-gu-ta (Mts. facing each  
other). Another part of the  
mts were called Pa-ha-ska (white hills)  
Name ~~Killdeer~~ Killdeer was applied by  
whites to the Mts.

Black bear were common all along  
the Mo. R. & along the Cannon Ball,  
and at Devils Lake

Grizzly bears in this area but  
along Mo. R. above Bismarck and  
at Devils Lake and along Cheyenne.

Wrote <sup>Rev.</sup> Wellington Salt, at  
Billcourt, N.D. for warrant of  
black bear killed in Turtle Mts.  
Half breed Indians.

Have heard of wool or caribou  
Elk abundant all along river  
30 years ago.

Mountain sheep are on the upper  
Cannonball & Custer but not  
here.

Dr. Beede says the old Indians  
say that 3 big wolves would  
bring down an old buffalo bull  
and that they can ~~only~~  
kill ~~them~~ buffalo

Pigeon Mountain, Garrison, N.D.  
once saw 5 wolves bring down  
an old buffalo bull, Watch him  
about it & mention Dr. Beede.

Beede says the beaver store  
up grass where there is no  
more brush.

Horned lizards on this west  
side of river can come on east.  
Some with rattlesnakes, and.

Sanguinaria, 12 bloodroot  
used for dye, purple magenta

Yucca leaves for fire drill, in bundle  
bound with sisal.

Yucca roots for soap, was  
washing the hair & used for  
perfuming it.

Eriostema odorata - sweet grass

Brauneria angustifolia - used for medicine.

Yucca used for snake medicine.

Tepary beans are native in canyon  
of Arizona. Freeman has published  
on them in Station Bulletin.

~~Pictures of mammals & birds.  
Hornings, Mephitis, Fiber;  
Case specifications to Dr. Gilmore  
Directions for preparing specimens.~~

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9-5557

Dr. H. H. Johnson,

*Falcata cava-za*, "white" seed  
eaten by Indians.

Dr. A. M. G. Beale,  
Cannon Ball, may know of  
bar records for Indians

*Opisora opisora*, Indian, called by  
Indians for many years.  
Cooked for food by Indians

*Tuberosa* of *Medicago* or *Lotus* are  
used by Indians. very good.

*Monarda fistulosa*, fragrant  
used for perfume by Indians.

*Columbine* seeds, crushed & used for  
perfume by Indians. on hair.







